

## Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.



943  
76292

# FOREIGN AGRICULTURE CIRCULAR



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Foreign Agricultural Service Washington D.C.

U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE  
NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY

JAN 5 1965

CURRENT SERIAL RECORDS

SUGAR  
FS 6-64  
December 1964

## 1964-65 WORLD SUGAR CROP

### SETS NEW RECORD

World production of centrifugal sugar in 1964-65 is estimated at 65.7 million short tons by the Foreign Agricultural Service. This is an alltime record level, surpassing the previous one in 1960-61 by 5.6 million short tons, or more than 9 percent. The current sugar crop is nearly 11 percent above revised 1963-64 production figures. A general rise in output in all parts of the world is contributing to this record outturn.

Sugar production in the Free World, at 45.6 million short tons, is up 2.8 million tons from the 1963-64 level. This expanded output in the Free World accounted for nearly 45 percent of total world increase. The 1964-65 sugar crop in the Sino-Soviet Bloc, including Cuba, is estimated at 20 million tons, an increase of 3.5 million tons over the level of the year before. Greatly expanded production in USSR is responsible for three-fourths of total Bloc production increase.

Of the total cane sugar production in 1964-65 amounted to 36.3 million tons, while beet sugar totalled 29.4 million tons. The output of sugar from both cane and beets increased in 1964-65, compared to the previous year. The production increase was equivalent to 6 percent for cane, and 16 percent for beets. Thus, the proportion of sugar furnished by beets in the overall total increased in 1964-65.

The 1964-65 increase in output of sugar over the previous year's level will be characteristic of all continents. However, because of a sharp decline in Mauritius production, total African sugar output will be only about one percent greater.

This circular contains more detailed information than the summary of similar title published in the World Agricultural Production and Trade Statistical Report of November 1964.

The 1964-65 production of noncentrifugal sugar (in specific countries) will approximate the previous year's level. India, by far the leading producer, will account for nearly two-thirds of the total production of 7.7 million short tons.

### Production Notes on Selected Countries

#### North America

Mexico. First estimates place Mexico's 1964-65 sugar production at 2,368,000 short tons, up 13 percent from the 1963-64 level. The 1964-65 outturn is the latest in a long series of successive record outturns, and is 70 percent above the 1955-59 average. Growers have continued to expand cane acreage. To meet the increased output of cane, the country's milling capacity has been enlarged through modernization of existing mills and construction of new ones.

United States. An alltime record sugar crop, exceeding the previous peak by 5 percent, is expected to be produced in 1964-65. Total 1964-65 U. S. production, including that of Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands, may exceed 6.7 million short tons, 2 million greater than the 1955-59 average. Both beet and cane crops for the continent scored production increases in 1964-65. The current mainland cane crop is up 10 percent from last year, despite damage caused by Hurricane Hilda in Louisiana. Sugar production in the offshore areas remains about equal to last year's.

Production in the Caribbean area, except Cuba, in 1964-65 is approximately 7 percent higher than in 1963-64. Most of this gain is being registered in the West Indies.

Cuba. Some recovery is expected from the very low level of the 1963-64 crop, which was hurricane-damaged. There reportedly has been more mechanization for harvesting, as labor was short last year.

Sugar output in Central American countries continues to increase. The 1964-65 level is up 8 percent from that of the previous year.

#### South America

Argentina. The country's 1964-65 production of sugar is down from the high mark of the previous year. Much of this decline was caused by a lower sugar recovery rate per ton for cane. Moderate production increases can be expected in future, however, any substantial expansion of the industry depends in part on the outcome of current discussions between producers and the government on sugar policy and proposed legislation.

Brazil. Production in 1964-65 is placed at over 3,900,000 short tons, an all-time record. Favorable weather conditions and a sizable expansion of acreage are the major factors contributing to this large figure.

Chile. Acreage increase was predicted for 1964-65 and this should result in a slight rise in production. Although the amount of domestically produced sugar has nearly tripled since the 1955-59 period, this still represents less than 40 percent of the country's annual consumption.



Colombia. Preliminary indications of Colombia's 1964-65 sugar output indicate a substantial recovery from the previous year's crop. This is caused by an expansion in acreage planted to cane in Valle del Cauca, the nation's principal sugar producing area, and by improved yield. However, ultimate realization of the 1964-65 figure is highly dependent upon the ability of manufacturers of white sugar to outbid panela makers for the available cane supply.

Peru. The 1964-65 output of sugar is expected to be of record proportions. There has been a moderate expansion of cane acreage and early tests indicate cane yield will be high, as well. The significant downward revision of the 1963-64 production figure was caused by early arrival and severity of cold weather, and by labor disputes over wages.

Venezuela. Sugar production is expected to continue its upward trend in 1964-65. Increased acreage and improved yields are the main causes of the rise.

#### Western Europe

Belgium. On the basis of a sample survey, acreage under sugarbeets in 1964 is estimated to be 10 percent above the previous year's figure. Extremely favorable weather conditions have prevailed throughout the entire growing season and have been beneficial to both yields of beets per acre and to sugar content of the beets. Actual sugar output in 1964-65 may be as much as 30 percent above the previous year's record production.

Denmark. The 1964-65 outturn of sugar will be approximately 10 percent above the 1963-64 production figure. This is a result of both an increase in acreage and generally favorable weather conditions.

France. Although the area planted to sugarbeets in 1964-65 increased nearly 15 percent from the 1963-64 level, drought conditions during the summer reduced yields. Thus, sugar production in the current year will show only a slight increase.

West Germany. For the first time since the end of World War II, West Germany became self-sufficient in sugar in 1963-64. Production of refined sugar in 1964-65 is up only slightly from the previous year's figure. Although beet yields during the current campaign are lower, a combination of expanded sugar-beet area and a record sugar extraction rate resulted in nearly unchanged sugar outturn.

Italy. The 1964-65 sugar production figure shows little change from the previous year's crop. A drop in yield of beets was offset by an increase in their sugar content. Italy's sugar output still remains below past performances. The 1964-65 level is 20 percent below the 1955-59 average.

Netherlands. Sugar production this year may be as much as 35 percent above the previous season's output. Test samples taken earlier in the season indicated an exceptionally high average beet weight and very favorable development of the sugar content. Continued good weather conditions throughout the entire campaign is the key to attaining the high production mark.

United Kingdom. Production of sugar in the United Kingdom continues to rise. Sugar content of the 1964-65 crop is expected to be quite high.

### Eastern Europe

Czechoslovakia. An alltime record output of sugar is expected in 1964-65. Although there was little change in the beet acreage, favorable weather conditions have led to higher yields.

Poland. The 1964-65 Polish sugar crop is expected to be 15 percent above the previous year's crop. If this expectation should be realized, the current crop would be a record. Land area in sugarbeets is the highest ever, while the yield is approaching a record level.

USSR. Increased acreage and favorable weather contributed to a record production in Russia, now the world's largest sugar producer. The processing season is expected to extend over a much longer period than normal; therefore, sucrose content may decline later in the year.

### Africa

Rhodesia. The country's sugar industry continues to show vigorous expansion ability. The 1964-65 outturn of sugar is 40 percent above the previous year. From a net importer of sugar in 1962, Rhodesia has become firmly established as a net exporter of this commodity. This outstanding achievement is caused by rapid development of the country's lowveld area where most sugarcane is grown. By 1965, sugar is expected to rank second to tobacco as the country's major agricultural export. By 1970, Rhodesia hopes to be producing about 500,000 tons of raw sugar. Local needs then will be about 90,000 tons, thus leaving approximately 400,000 tons available for export.

Republic of South Africa. Production of sugar in South Africa and Swaziland in 1964-65 will be up about 8 percent from the amount produced in 1963-64. Much of this increase is attributed to a higher yield of cane and good sucrose content of this cane.

### Asia

India. Preliminary reports indicate that the acreage devoted to the 1964-65 cane crop is nearly 8 percent greater than the 1963-64 area. The condition of the current crop in most producing regions is believed to be better than average. Thus, a record outturn of 3.8 million short tons of sugar (including Khandasari) is expected. India's white sugar factories continue to be plagued by the problem of excessive diversion of cane supplies to the makers of gur (a native brown sugar). Until an effective solution to this problem is found, India's program to increase greatly the output of white sugar will be impeded.



Indonesia. Sugar production in 1964-65 is down 3 percent from the previous year. This reduction was caused by drought conditions which prevailed throughout much of the growing season. The Indonesian government is giving some attention to programs to rehabilitate the sugar industry. At present, they are seeking foreign credit to underwrite the cost of these programs.

Japan. The total area devoted to the 1964-65 sugarcane and sugarbeet crops increased slightly when compared with the previous year. However, this increased acreage was offset by lower yields, and output of sugar in 1964-65 shows little change from the 1963-64 level. The severe competition which developed between refining companies following liberalization of sugar imports in 1963, and the drastic drop in world sugar prices during the first half of 1964, created bad conditions for sugar refiners. This resulted in the lowest wholesale sugar prices in many years. The government is attempting to develop a sugar program which would reestablish an orderly price condition in the sugar market.

Philippines. Production of sugar in the Philippines continues to rise. The 1964-65 output, an alltime record, will top the previous year's level by 4 percent. Increased plantings and adequate rainfall have sparked the latest production increase. Mill capacity has been expanded to handle the higher cane output.

Turkey. The high world price for sugar during 1963 led to a substantial increase in the area planted to sugarbeets. This factor, coupled with favorable weather conditions, has provided Turkey with a record output of sugar in 1964-65. Preliminary information indicates that the current crop may be nearly 30 percent greater than the 1963-64 crop.

#### Oceania

Australia. Sugar production is expected to reach an alltime high in 1964-65; thus recovering from the slight decline in 1963-64. Acreage remains stringently allocated but both increases in acreage and new acreage have been permitted. The shortage of labor in all phases of sugar production in Australia is requiring heavy mechanization of the growing, harvesting, handling of cane, and the storage and export of sugar.

CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR (raw value) 1/ : Production in specified countries, average 1955-56 through 1959-60, annual 1962-63 through 1964-65 2/

Continent and country	Average			
	1955-56	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65 3/
	through 1959-60			
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	short tons	short tons	short tons	short tons
North America (cane unless otherwise indicated):				
Canada (beet).....	151	153	173	175
Mexico.....	1,380	1,870	2,089	2,368
United States				
Continental (beet).....	2,088	2,598	3,100	3,350
Continental (cane).....	572	853	1,185	1,300
Hawaii.....	1,013	1,101	1,150	1,150
Puerto Rico.....	1,036	990	989	950
Virgin Islands of the U.S. ....	11	11	15	16
British Honduras.....	12	31	38	43
Costa Rica.....	44	96	101	127
El Salvador.....	51	68	72	85
Guatemala.....	70	152	158	160
Honduras.....	17	30	32	38
Nicaragua.....	61	111	105	120
Panama.....	25	40	54	63
Cuba.....	5,883	4,211	4,000	4,500
Dominican Republic.....	883	847	970	1,000
Guadeloupe.....	146	185	184	198
Haiti.....	61	67	70	75
Jamaica.....	419	542	531	582
Martinique.....	83	102	68	79
West Indies				
Barbados.....	183	214	181	202
Leeward and Windward Islands 4/.....	94	76	72	81
Trinidad and Tobago.....	205	255	254	280
Total North America.....	14,488	14,603	15,591	16,942
South America (cane unless otherwise indicated):				
Argentina.....	906	858	1,157	1,063
Bolivia.....	11	55	77	83
Brazil.....	3,110	3,576	3,606	3,939
British Guiana.....	330	355	308	375
Chile (beet).....	40	81	118	119
Colombia.....	297	449	399	485
Ecuador.....	93	149	130	170
Paraguay.....	30	38	43	45
Peru.....	800	904	882	915
Surinam.....	10	12	13	15
Uruguay (beet and cane).....	27	57	44	70
Venezuela.....	205	292	339	378
Total South America.....	5,859	6,826	7,116	7,657
Europe (beet unless otherwise indicated):				
Austria.....	282	286	355	347
Belgium and Luxembourg.....	393	383	402	525
Denmark.....	353	225	403	450
Finland 5/.....	38	49	57	53
France.....	1,571	1,795	2,218	2,277
Germany, West.....	1,590	1,635	2,230	2,241
Greece 6/ 7/.....	0	29	42	66
Ireland.....	126	151	159	174
Italy.....	1,271	1,099	1,007	1,018
Netherlands.....	490	503	461	625
Portugal				
Azores and Madeira.....	13	13	16	19
Spain (cane and beet).....	470	529	448	560
Sweden 5/.....	314	239	262	327
Switzerland.....	40	33	50	60
United Kingdom.....	818	836	978	998
Total West Europe.....	7,769	7,805	9,088	9,740

- Continued



CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR (raw value) 1/: Production in specified countries, average 1955-56 through 1959-60, annual 1962-63 through 1964-65 2/--continued

Continent and country	Average			
	1955-56 through 1959-60	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65 3/
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
Europe - continued				
Albania 7/.....	12	14	12	13
Bulgaria 7/.....	137	169	170	170
Czechoslovakia 7/.....	860	1,112	1,191	1,270
Germany, East 7/.....	804	790	822	815
Hungary.....	332	468	512	525
Poland.....	1,152	1,464	1,570	1,800
Rumania.....	244	337	343	400
Yugoslavia.....	219	272	375	360
Total East Europe.....	3,760	4,626	4,995	5,353
Total Europe.....	11,529	12,431	14,083	15,093
USSR (Europe and Asia).....	5,632	6,600	6,350	9,000
Africa (cane unless otherwise indicated):				
Ethiopia.....	35	69	73	76
Egypt.....	340	381	421	472
Congo (Leopoldville).....	31	49	40	33
Kenya 7/.....	29	39	44	45
Tanganyika 7/.....	28	44	58	65
Uganda 7/.....	89	124	140	150
Malagasy Republic.....	55	102	129	130
Mauritius.....	612	587	808	614
Mozambique.....	165	203	210	204
Reunion.....	219	225	280	250
Rhodesia.....	9	94	129	180
South Africa, Republic of 8/.....	989	1,277	1,359	1,479
Other Africa.....	93	171	177	191
Total Africa.....	2,694	3,365	3,868	3,889
Asia (cane unless otherwise indicated):				
Iran (beet and cane).....	119	180	198	195
Turkey (Europe and Asia) (beet).....	408	467	565	725
China, Mainland (cane and beet).....	836	900	1,150	1,200
Taiwan.....	963	873	860	815
Burma.....	38	72	60	60
India 9/.....	2,737	2,979	3,449	3,800
Indonesia.....	903	648	725	703
Japan (beet; incl. cane beginning 1959-60):	86	225	256	258
Pakistan.....	174	223	324	360
Philippines.....	1,356	1,714	1,920	2,000
Thailand.....	102	147	194	234
Other Asia (cane and beet).....	111	363	343	415
Total Asia.....	7,833	8,791	10,044	10,765
Oceania (cane):				
Australia.....	1,428	2,000	1,934	2,017
Fiji.....	210	279	331	330
Total Oceania.....	1,638	2,279	2,265	2,347
World total (cane).....	29,379	31,805	34,065	36,333
World total (beet).....	20,294	23,090	25,252	29,360
World total (cane and beet).....	49,673	54,895	59,317	65,693

1/ Centrifugal sugar, as distinguished from noncentrifugal, includes cane and beet sugar produced by the centrifugal process, which is the principal kind moving in international trade. 2/ Years shown are crop-harvesting years. For chronological arrangement here, all campaigns which begin not earlier than May of one year, nor later than April of the following year, are placed in the same crop-harvesting year. The entire season's production of each country is credited to the May/April year in which harvesting and sugar production began. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Includes Antigua, St. Kitts, St. Lucia and St. Vincent. 5/ Beginning with this issue, excludes sugar from imported beets. 6/ No sugar produced prior to 1961-62. 7/ Production relates to calendar years for the first of the two years indicated in crop-year heading. 8/ Includes Swaziland. 9/ Includes Khandasari.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

NONCENTRIFUGAL SUGAR 1/: Production in specified countries, average 1955-56 through 1959-60, annual 1962-63 through 1964-65 2/

Continent and country	Average			
	1955-56 through 1959-60	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65 3/
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
North America:				
El Salvador.....	30	27	27	28
Guatemala.....	70	40	40	36
Mexico.....	147	132	132	132
Nicaragua.....	25	23	23	23
Panama.....	4	15	15	15
Total.....	276	237	237	234
Asia:				
Burma.....	160	174	157	157
China: Mainland.....	545	242	242	242
Taiwan.....	24	24	24	24
India.....	3,950	4,144	4,960	4,960
Indonesia.....	303	331	331	330
Japan.....	26	19	25	18
Pakistan.....	1,258	728	672	604
Philippines.....	70	50	60	69
Thailand.....	50	143	154	165
Vietnam.....	21	35	35	37
Total.....	6,407	5,890	6,660	6,606
South America:				
Colombia.....	486	675	715	725
Ecuador.....	26	40	40	40
Peru.....	30	27	28	30
Venezuela.....	71	72	72	65
Total.....	613	814	855	860
Total of above countries..	7,296	6,941	7,752	7,700

1/ Noncentrifugal sugar includes all types of sugar produced by other than centrifugal process which is largely for consumption in the relatively few areas where produced. The estimates include such kinds known as piloncillo, panela, papelon, chancaca, rapadura, jaggery, gur, muscovado, panocha, etc.

2/ Years shown are crop-harvesting years. For chronological arrangements here, all campaigns which begin not earlier than May of one year, nor later than April of the following year, are placed in the same crop-harvesting year. The entire season's production of each country is credited to the May/April year in which harvesting and sugar production began.

3/ Preliminary.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.



YIELDS OF SUGARCANE, SUGARBEETS AND

CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR IN SELECTED COUNTRIES 1/

Crop Yield Per Acre: During the period covered in the accompanying Table 1, world average beet yield per acre has declined. A leading factor has been the steady drop in beet yields in the USSR. Beet yields in most other producing countries have risen.

If all the areas in Table 1 are ranked according to their yields in 1963-64, the Netherlands would top the list, with 18.7 tons of beets per acre, and Rumania would be lowest, with 6.1. The midpoint in this distribution is 13.0 tons to the acre. In three countries the yield per acre is less than 7 tons or more. In general, the countries of Western Europe attain higher yields than the countries of Eastern Europe.

There has been a rise in the average world yield of sugarcane in recent years (Table 2). This rise has been sparked by a general upward trend in cane yields in most producing areas. One general feature is evident in all measures of yield in the sugar industry. The variation in yields - beet, cane, or sugar - within one country from year to year is not as great as the variation in yields between countries.

The range of yields is much greater for cane than for beets. Although its cane yield has declined slightly in recent years, the State of Hawaii has maintained world leadership. Preliminary estimates place Hawaii's 1963-64 cane yield at 88.7 tons, while at the low end of the scale is Uruguay's 11.6 tons to the acre. Hawaii's yield far outdistances Peru's second-place yield of 69.2 tons. If the 1963-64 yields listed in Table 2 are ranked from highest to lowest, the midpoint of this distribution is 28.0 tons to the acre. On the basis of the indicated 1963-64 cane yield, seven areas have yields of over 40 tons to the acre, while eight have yields of less than 20 tons to the acre.

Sugar Output Per Acre: The magnitude of the range of sugar manufactured from an acre of beets harvested is approximately equal to that of beets produced per acre. On the basis of the 1963-64 crop, two countries recovered less than one ton of sugar from an acre of sugarbeets harvested, while no country's recovery rate exceeded 3 tons. Switzerland tops the list, with an output of 2.82 tons of sugar per acre, and the USSR is last with 0.77 tons. Again, recovery rates for the countries in Western Europe exceed those for the countries of Eastern Europe.

The yields of sugar per acre of sugarcane harvested span a much greater range than do yields of cane per acre harvested. This gives some indication of the great variation in the efficiency of the cane milling facilities in various



producing areas. At the top of the range is the State of Hawaii which recovers approximately 10 tons of sugar from each acre of cane harvested, while at the bottom is Thailand which recovers about half a ton. On the basis of the 1963-64 crop, yields exceed five tons in three countries and are less than one ton in five countries.

Sugar Per Ton of Sugarcane or Beets: There is no overt trend - upward or downward - in the yield of sugar per ton of beets or cane processed. The country-by-country variation in sugar yields from cane is much greater than the variation in sugar yields from beets. In general, the average world rate of sugar recovery is higher for beets than from cane.

---

1/ In February 1962, the Foreign Agricultural Service published a circular, FS 1-62, which contained data on sugar yields in various areas. The current circular provides statistics which will allow an extension of the original tables.

Table 1.-- SUGAR BEETS: Acreage, yield and production in specified countries, average 1955-56 through 1959-60 crop-years 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64

Continent and country	Acreage harvested			Yield per acre			Production 1/			
	Average	1961-62	1962-63	Average	1961-62	1962-63	Average	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64 2/
	1955-56 through 1959-60	1961-62	1962-63	1955-56 through 1959-60	1961-62	1962-63	1955-56 through 1959-60	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64 2/
	acres	acres	acres	Tons	Tons	Tons	short tons	short tons	short tons	short tons
North America:										
Canada.....	87	85	85	96	13.0	12.7	1,099	1,106	1,079	1,317
United States.....	840	1,077	1,104	1,235	17.4	16.5	14,506	18,780	18,240	21,672
Total .....	927	1,162	1,189	1,331	17.1	16.2	15,605	19,886	19,319	22,989
South America:										
Chile.....	24	31	42	46	12.5	13.3	301	413	763	713
Uruguay.....	21	22	33	33	9.3	10.2	195	200	336	414
Total .....	45	53	75	79	11.0	14.7	496	613	1,099	1,127
Europe:										
West -										
Austria.....	117	95	116	119	14.8	14.5	1,733	1,378	1,705	1,916
Belgium.....	154	154	141	141	16.1	19.3	2,478	2,979	2,226	2,535
Denmark 3/.....	174	96	103	168	15.5	16.0	2,696	1,540	1,587	3,086
Finland.....	35	44	47	41	7.4	11.2	259	492	373	507
France.....	859	862	840	902	13.9	16.2	11,908	13,988	12,125	14,330
Germany, West.....	678	651	733	751	15.3	15.8	10,350	10,301	10,131	13,812
Ireland.....	67	78	78	86	12.4	12.9	831	967	1,009	1,049
Italy.....	610	561	549	554	14.9	14.2	9,094	7,794	7,804	8,267
Netherlands.....	185	210	191	171	18.1	20.2	3,346	4,248	3,234	3,197
Spain.....	291	392	411	356	10.9	12.4	3,179	4,963	3,956	2,982
Sweden.....	128	123	117	100	16.3	17.2	2,083	2,114	1,590	1,687
Switzerland.....	14	12	12	17	19.2	20.6	269	247	185	309
United Kingdom.....	428	424	420	419	13.4	15.7	5,716	6,648	5,951	6,496
Total .....	3,740	3,702	3,758	3,825	14.4	15.6	53,942	57,659	51,876	60,173
East -										
Bulgaria.....	118	170	178	173	9.9	9.5	1,170	1,613	1,236	1,157
Czechoslovakia.....	563	623	628	618	11.5	12.2	6,483	7,599	6,405	8,007
Germany, East.....	539	538	574	574	10.9	9.1	5,893	4,876	5,204	5,388
Hungary.....	269	321	309	292	8.9	8.1	2,384	2,596	2,925	3,748
Poland.....	904	1,038	1,063	919	8.7	12.3	7,878	12,737	10,639	11,717
Romania.....	376	425	383	437	6.3	7.5	2,368	3,209	2,641	2,646
Yugoslavia.....	185	199	185	237	10.1	9.6	1,861	1,987	2,061	2,700
Total .....	2,954	3,314	3,320	3,250	9.5	10.4	28,037	34,537	30,873	35,363
USSR.....	5,500	7,710	7,833	8,219	8.1	7.3	44,433	56,119	52,249	51,367
Asia:										
Japan.....	69	114	121	117	11.2	10.6	774	1,209	1,323	1,281
Turkey.....	334	322	311	332	7.7	9.8	2,590	3,171	3,010	3,252
Total .....	403	436	432	449	8.3	10.0	3,364	4,380	4,333	4,533
Grand total .....	13,569	16,377	16,607	17,153	10.8	10.6	145,877	173,194	159,749	175,552

<sup>1/</sup> Quantity processed. <sup>2/</sup> Preliminary. <sup>3/</sup> Includes area and production of beets grown for export.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

Table 2--SUGARCANE: Acreage, yield and production in specified countries, average 1955-56 through 1959-60 crop-years 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64

Continent and country	Acreage harvested			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1961-62	1962-63	Average	1961-62	1962-63	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64 $\frac{1}{2}$
	1955-56 through 1959-60	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1955-56 through 1959-60	1961-62	1962-63	1955-56 through 1959-60	1961-62	1962-63
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Tons	Tons	Tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
North America:									
North									
United States									
Florida & Louisiana	262	333	400	24.6	27.5	23.5	6,439	9,154	13,000
Hawaii	103	108	109	89.7	88.8	90.3	9,239	9,595	9,846
Puerto Rico	350	328	309	27.5	32.8	31.3	9,628	10,754	10,120
Virgin Islands of the U.S.	5	5	4	21.6	32.6	28.8	108	163	141
Central									
Costa Rica $\frac{2}{3}$	62	74	78	15.4	21.2	22.1	956	1,567	1,901
El Salvador	17	18	19	30.5	34.7	36.7	519	625	722
Guatemala	-	65	68	-	14.4	(15.4)	-	933	(1,200)
Mexico $\frac{2}{3}$	625	710	738	24.5	23.8	23.5	15,319	16,873	19,533
Nicaragua $\frac{2}{3}$	46	68	69	21.1	15.7	23.2	972	1,566	(1,600)
Panama	-	19	22	-	16.9	18.0	-	318	543
Caribbean									
Guadeloupe	54	67	64	27.2	30.8	32.0	1,471	2,066	1,881
Martinique	31	36	31	32.0	32.3	35.0	993	1,162	1,219
Leeward and Windward Islands $\frac{3}{4}$	32	29	30	26.3	26.7	21.1	869	775	(755)
Barbados	47	47	49	36.9	32.8	34.3	1,734	1,543	1,682
Jamaica	152	164	170	25.4	29.4	26.6	3,861	4,818	4,500
Trinidad and Tobago	81	90	96	24.4	30.8	27.7	1,978	2,776	2,688
Total	1,867	2,161	2,256	29.0	29.9	28.6	54,086	64,688	71,414
South America:									
Argentina	703	550	529	15.7	17.6	20.4	11,003	9,706	13,007
Brazil	2,896	3,326	3,462	18.0	19.5	16.9	52,063	64,767	60,626
British Guiana	83	108	85	41.0	36.9	50.1	3,407	3,989	4,300
Paraguay	45	55	69	11.6	13.0	10.7	521	713	(837)
Peru	96	116	117	72.2	69.3	68.7	6,930	8,034	8,100
Uruguay	3	5	11	16.0	15.8	11.5	48	79	128
Total	3,826	4,160	4,272	19.3	21.0	19.3	73,972	87,288	86,998





Table 3.--SUGAR OUTPUT RATIOS: Tons of centrifugal sugar, raw value, produced per acre harvested and per ton of material processed; selected beet-sugar countries, average 1955-56 through 1959-60, crop-years 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64

(Data in short tons, raw value)								
Continent and country	Tons of sugar produced							
	Per acre of sugar beets harvested				Per ton of sugar beets processed			
	Average				Average			
	1955-56 through 1959-60	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1955-56 through 1959-60	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
North America:								
Canada.....	1.74	1.67	1.80	1.70	0.137	0.127	0.142	0.124
United States.....	2.49	2.23	2.35	2.51	0.144	0.128	0.142	0.143
South America:								
Chile.....	1.67	2.35	1.93	2.57	0.133	0.177	0.106	0.165
Uruguay.....	1.00	2.04	1.52	1.36	0.108	0.225	0.149	0.109
Europe:								
West -								
Austria.....	2.41	2.43	2.47	2.52	0.163	0.168	0.168	0.157
Belgium.....	2.55	3.25	2.72	2.78	0.159	0.168	0.172	0.155
Denmark.....	2.03	2.53	2.43	2.53	0.131	0.158	0.158	0.138
Finland.....	1.09	1.48	1.15	1.59	0.147	0.132	0.145	0.128
France.....	1.83	2.18	2.13	2.32	0.132	0.134	0.148	0.146
Germany, West.....	2.35	2.42	2.20	2.80	0.154	0.153	0.159	0.152
Ireland.....	1.88	1.94	2.10	1.95	0.152	0.156	0.163	0.160
Italy.....	2.08	1.93	2.00	1.73	0.140	0.139	0.141	0.114
Netherlands.....	2.65	3.07	2.63	2.73	0.146	0.152	0.156	0.146
Spain.....	1.51	1.57	1.21	1.03	0.138	0.124	0.126	0.122
Sweden.....	2.45	2.91	2.04	2.62	0.151	0.169	0.150	0.155
Switzerland.....	2.86	3.25	2.67	2.82	0.149	0.158	0.173	0.155
United Kingdom.....	1.91	2.33	1.99	2.16	0.143	0.149	0.140	0.139
East -								
Bulgaria.....	1.16	1.29	1.21	1.16	0.117	0.136	0.174	0.173
Czechoslovakia.....	1.53	1.99	1.62	1.92	0.133	0.163	0.159	0.148
Germany, East.....	1.49	1.63	1.38	1.43	0.136	0.180	0.152	0.153
Hungary.....	1.23	1.30	1.39	1.52	0.139	0.161	0.146	0.118
Poland.....	1.27	1.74	1.38	1.52	0.146	0.142	0.138	0.119
Rumania.....	0.65	1.06	0.88	0.92	0.103	0.141	0.140	0.136
Yugoslavia.....	1.18	1.29	1.47	1.52	0.118	0.135	0.132	0.133
USSR (Europe and Asia).....	1.02	0.93	0.84	0.77	0.127	0.128	0.126	0.123
Asia:								
Japan.....	1.25	1.40	1.55	1.56	0.111	0.132	0.141	0.143
Turkey (Europe and Asia)....	2.50	1.61	1.50	1.53	0.158	0.163	0.155	0.157

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

Table 4.--SUGAR OUTPUT RATIOS: Tons of centrifugal sugar, raw value, produced per acre harvested and per ton of material processed; selected sugarcane countries, average 1955-56 through 1959-60, crop-years 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64

(Data in short tons, raw value)								
Continent and country	Tons of sugar produced							
	Per acre of sugarcane harvested				Per ton of sugarcane processed			
	Average				Average			
	1955-56 through 1959-60	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1955-56 through 1959-60	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
North America:								
North -								
United States								
Florida and Louisiana...	2.18	2.70	2.13	2.61	0.089	0.094	0.091	0.108
Hawaii.....	9.83	10.37	10.28	9.91	0.110	0.117	0.114	0.112
Puerto Rico.....	2.96	3.08	3.20	3.63	0.108	0.094	0.102	0.109
Virgin Islands of the U.S. ....	2.20	2.20	2.75	3.20	0.102	0.067	0.096	0.113
Central -								
Costa Rica.....	0.71	1.03	1.24	1.33	0.046	0.049	0.056	0.063
El Salvador.....	3.00	4.06	3.58	4.17	0.098	0.117	0.097	0.104
Guatemala.....	-	2.05	2.22	2.63	-	0.143	(0.144)	(0.143)
Mexico.....	2.21	2.32	2.53	2.56	0.090	0.098	0.108	0.102
Nicaragua.....	1.33	1.31	1.61	(1.59)	0.062	0.057	0.069	0.069
Panama.....	-	1.58	1.73	1.80	-	0.094	0.096	0.083
Caribbean -								
Guadeloupe.....	2.70	3.12	2.89	2.73	0.099	0.101	0.090	0.093
Martinique.....	2.68	2.72	3.29	2.34	0.084	0.084	0.094	0.062
Barbados.....	3.89	3.77	4.37	(4.39)	0.106	0.115	0.127	(0.115)
Jamaica.....	2.76	2.96	3.15	3.13	0.109	0.101	0.118	0.118
Leeward and Windward Islands.....	2.94	2.69	2.53	2.30	0.108	0.101	0.120	(0.101)
Trinidad and Tobago.....	2.53	2.50	2.66	2.65	0.074	0.081	0.096	0.094
South America:								
Argentina.....	1.29	1.37	1.62	2.05	0.082	0.078	0.080	0.084
Brazil.....	1.07	1.18	1.03	0.91	0.060	0.061	0.061	0.058
British Guiana.....	3.98	3.38	4.08	4.34	0.097	0.092	0.082	0.086
Paraguay.....	0.67	0.62	0.55	(0.61)	0.058	0.048	0.051	(0.051)
Peru.....	8.33	7.39	7.59	7.72	0.115	0.107	0.111	0.111
Uruguay.....	2.00	1.20	0.64	0.73	0.125	0.075	0.055	0.063
Africa:								
Mauritius.....	3.40	3.10	2.91	3.62	0.126	0.110	0.100	0.115
South Africa, Republic of..	3.77	4.93	4.50	(4.52)	0.114	0.125	0.119	0.124
Egypt.....	3.91	3.22	3.90	3.96	0.091	0.078	0.089	0.089
Southern Rhodesia.....	4.50	4.44	6.13	5.44	0.127	0.097	0.123	0.125
Asia:								
Burma.....	2.51	2.40	2.05	(2.62)	0.179	0.181	0.153	(0.184)
China, Taiwan.....	4.19	3.84	3.78	(4.46)	0.137	0.109	0.129	(0.135)
India.....	1.35	1.29	1.26	1.39	0.095	0.070	0.071	0.089
Indonesia.....	7.05	4.79	4.53	4.69	0.139	0.100	0.109	0.102
Japan.....	0.64	1.22	1.95	2.10	0.040	0.038	0.078	0.078
Pakistan.....	1.25	0.69	0.59	0.60	0.096	0.046	0.038	0.038
Philippines.....	2.26	2.73	2.90	3.04	0.113	0.113	0.121	(0.114)
Thailand.....	0.33	0.65	0.70	0.56	0.035	0.078	0.091	0.076
Oceania:								
Australia.....	3.96	3.91	4.94	4.75	0.137	0.141	0.139	0.141

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.



WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250

---

Official Business

NOTICE

If you no longer need this publication,  
check here ☐ return this sheet,  
and your name will be dropped from the  
mailing list.

If your address should be changed, print  
or type the new address on this sheet  
and return the whole sheet to:

Foreign Agricultural Service, Rm. 5918  
U.S. Department of Agriculture,  
Washington, D.C. 20250.



